

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

ATLAS DATA PRIVACY
CORPORATION, *as assignee of*
individuals who are Covered Persons,
JANE DOE-1, *a law enforcement*
officer, JANE DOE-2, *a law*
enforcement officer, EDWIN
MALDONADO, SCOTT MALONEY,
JUSTYNA MALONEY, PATRICK
COLLIGAN, PETER ANDREYEV,
and WILLIAM SULLIVAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ORACLE INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION, ORACLE
AMERICA, INC., ORACLE CORP.,
RICHARD ROES 1-10, *fictitious*
names of unknown individuals
and ABC COMPANIES 1-10, *fictitious*
names of unknown entities,

Defendants.

CASE NO.24-4112

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

D.N.J. LOCAL RULE 10.1 STATEMENT

The plaintiffs in this action are Atlas Data Privacy Corporation, Jane Doe-1, Jane Doe-2, Edwin Maldonado, Scott Maloney, Justyna Maloney, Patrick Colligan, Peter Andreyev, and William Sullivan. The address for Atlas Data Privacy Corporation's principal place of business is 201 Montgomery Street, Suite 263, Jersey City, NJ, 07302. The street addresses for the remaining plaintiffs are unknown to defendants Oracle International Corporation, Oracle America, Incorporated, and Oracle Corporation (together, "the Oracle entities"), which are filing this Notice of Removal. The Oracle entities are unable to locate the precise address of plaintiffs Jane Doe-1 or Jane Doe-2, whose identifies are unknown. And Oracle is unable to locate the street addresses of the remaining individual plaintiffs who, the Complaint alleges, are law enforcement officers who either live or work in New Jersey without providing any additional address information. Plaintiffs are represented by Rajiv D. Parikh, Esq. and Kathleen Barnett Einhorn, Esq. of Genova Burns LLC, 494 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07012, and John A. Yanchunis, Esq., and Ryan J. McGee, Esq. of Morgan & Morgan, 201 N. Franklin St., 7th Floor, Tampa, FL 33602.

Two of the defendants in this action are Oracle International Corporation and Oracle America, Incorporated, both of which have a principal place of business at 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065. The other named defendant is Oracle Corporation, which has its principal place of business at 2300 Oracle Way

Austin, TX 78741. The Oracle entities are represented by Kevin M. McDonough, Esq. of Latham & Watkins LLP, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020 and Thomas Scrivo and James DiGiulio of O'Toole Scrivo, LLC, 14 Village Park Road, Cedar Grove, NJ 07009.

**TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-TITLED COURT, PLAINTIFFS,
AND COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendants Oracle International Corporation, Oracle America, Incorporated, and Oracle Corporation (“the Oracle entities”), through undersigned counsel, hereby file this Notice of Removal to remove the above-captioned action—with reservation of all defenses and rights—from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Bergen County, to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Newark Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1367, 1441, and 1446. The grounds for removal are as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action is one of over 100 lawsuits filed by plaintiff Atlas Data Privacy Corporation (“Atlas”) and its counsel asserting violations of New Jersey’s Daniel’s Law, N.J.S.A. 56:8-166.1, a recently enacted statute intended to help judges, law enforcement officers, child protective investigators, prosecutors, and their immediate family members protect their home addresses and unpublished home telephone numbers from being publicly disclosed online. The statute allows such

individuals (“covered persons”) to request that a business or website refrain from publicly disclosing this information and provides that the recipient must comply within 10 business days, subject to “actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages computed at the rate of \$1,000 for each violation” of the statute. N.J.S.A. 56:8-166.1(c)(1).

2. While Daniel’s Law was passed with the worthy purpose of protecting public servants and ensuring that their private information is removed from the internet, Atlas’s lawsuits have little to do with this goal. Rather, Atlas’s decision to bombard the judicial system with over 100 lawsuits reflects a profit-motivated scheme to monetize Daniel’s Law, through (i) recruiting covered persons to register with Atlas online; (ii) having those covered persons purport to assign their present and future claims to Atlas, under a 2023 amendment to Daniel’s Law; (iii) selecting hundreds of businesses to be noticed under Daniel’s Law; (iv) sending *thousands* of automated requests *en masse* to each business on behalf of covered persons over a short period, with the aim of overwhelming the recipient and preventing it from being able to process the requests in time; and (v) filing suit on behalf of those individuals against these hundreds of businesses seeking tens of millions of dollars in statutory damages in each case.

3. The assignments that Atlas solicited and purportedly obtained have no apparent purpose other than to prosecute this lawsuit (among the others brought by

Atlas) in a way that avoids federal jurisdiction. Even though Atlas purports to bring this case on behalf of nearly 20,000 individuals, each with an alleged claim under Daniel’s Law, it has not been pled as a class action as any other comparable case would be—with the only plausible explanation being that Atlas is seeking to avoid federal jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act. And Atlas has conveniently been incorporated in Delaware, the same state of incorporation as Oracle America, Incorporated, Oracle Corporation, and many of the other defendants Atlas has sued across its 100-plus complaints—as part of an attempt to thwart federal jurisdiction on traditional diversity grounds as well.

4. Federal jurisdiction cannot be so easily evaded. Where (as here) a plaintiff orchestrates a collusive assignment of claims in an effort to destroy diversity, it is proper for courts to ignore the citizenship of the non-diverse assignee (here, Atlas) and exercise diversity jurisdiction over the action. *See Grassi v. Ciba-Geigy, Ltd.*, 894 F.2d 181, 185 (5th Cir. 1990) (“This right [to removal] would be an illusory one indeed if a plaintiff could defeat it by the simple expedient of assigning a fractional interest in the outcome of the suit to an agent performing what is essentially litigation support on a contingent fee basis.”).

5. When Atlas is properly excluded from the citizenship analysis on these grounds, there is complete diversity of citizenship between the individual New Jersey plaintiffs, on the one hand, and the Oracle entities (two Delaware corporations

and a California corporation with headquarters in either California or Texas), on the other. All other jurisdictional requirements are met. Accordingly, this case is subject to removal based on diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

6. On February 9, 2024, Plaintiffs Edwin Maldonado, Scott Maloney, Justyna Maloney, Patrick Colligan, Peter Andreyev, William Sullivan, and Jane Does 1 and 2 (“Individual Plaintiffs”) and Atlas jointly filed a complaint (“Complaint”) against the Oracle entities and unidentified individuals and companies in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Bergen County. The Complaint, however, names Atlas as lead plaintiff, which purports to assert claims as an assignee on behalf of “approximately 19,627” individuals who are allegedly covered persons under Daniel’s Law (“Unidentified Covered Persons”). The action is captioned *Atlas Data Privacy Corporation et. al. v. Oracle International Corporation, et al.*, Docket No. BER-L-000917-24.

7. According to the Complaint, Atlas “recommended” that the Individual Plaintiffs and Unidentified Covered Persons send suppression requests to various businesses under Daniel’s Law. Compl. ¶ 34. The Complaint alleges that the Individual Plaintiffs and Unidentified Covered Persons sent such requests to the Oracle entities “[s]tarting on or about January 11, 2024.” Compl. ¶ 53. The requests were in fact sent *en masse*, by Atlas, to the Oracle entities between January 10 and

January 21, in enormous blasts of an average of around 1,000 email requests per day—at times at a rate of approximately 4 email requests per minute. Atlas plainly sent this intentional deluge of emails to increase the likelihood that Oracle would be unable to respond to the requests within the ten-day period specified in Daniel’s Law.

8. The Complaint was served upon the Oracle entities’ registered agents on February 22, 2024. *See* Exhibits A, B, and C.

9. On March 12, 2024, Atlas filed a Motion to Consolidate in *Atlas Data Privacy Corp. v. Enformion, LLC et al.* (Docket No. BER-L-000767-24), a separate action initiated by Atlas in Bergen County asserting violations of Daniel’s Law. While the Motion to Consolidate was not filed on the state court docket for this action or formally served on Oracle, it seeks to consolidate Atlas’s case against Oracle with 42 other actions pending in Bergen County for discovery and case management purposes. On March 20, 2024, Atlas filed a request to adjourn the Motion to Consolidate to April 12, 2024.

LEGAL STANDARD

10. Federal district courts have original diversity jurisdiction over all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and the action is between citizens of different states. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

11. A notice of removal requires only “a short and plain statement of the grounds for removal,” 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), that contains “plausible allegation[s]” that the Court’s jurisdictional requirements are satisfied. *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens*, 574 U.S. 81, 84 (2014); *see also Farrell v. FedEx Ground Package System, Inc.*, 478 F. Supp. 3d 536, 540 (D.N.J. 2020) (“[T]he grounds for removal should be made in ‘a short plain statement,’ just as required of pleadings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).”) (citation omitted); *Matthews v. Bank of America Corp.*, 2020 WL 9786649, at *3 (D.N.J. Feb. 18, 2020) (“Just like the complaint, a notice of removal need only ‘contain[] a short and plain statement of the grounds for removal.’”) (alteration in original) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a))). The notice need not contain “evidentiary support,” and the Court “should accept a removing defendant’s allegations” in the absence of countervailing evidence by the plaintiff. *Farrell*, 478 F. Supp. 3d at 540 (citing *Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 87-88). In the event Plaintiffs contest the factual basis for removal, then the Oracle entities are entitled to discovery relating to the claim that diversity jurisdiction exists. *See, e.g., Lincoln Ben. Life Co. v. AEI Life, LLC*, 800 F.3d 99, 102 (3d Cir. 2015) (the party alleging diversity jurisdiction is “entitled to limited discovery for the purpose of establishing that complete diversity exists” when a factual challenge is made); *City of New York v. Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations*, 446 F.3d

365, 367-68 (2d Cir. 2006) (permitting discovery on jurisdictional questions following removal to federal court).

THIS COURT HAS DIVERSITY JURISDICTION

12. Each of the requirements of diversity jurisdiction is met here because (i) there is complete diversity of citizenship between the Oracle entities, on the one hand, and the Individual Plaintiffs and Unidentified Covered Persons, on the other hand; (ii) Atlas's citizenship can and should be disregarded for purposes of assessing diversity jurisdiction; (iii) the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs; and (iv) all other requirements for removal have been satisfied.

Diversity of Citizenship

13. This action satisfies the complete diversity requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1).

14. Oracle International Corporation is organized under the laws of California with its principal place of business in Redwood Shores, California. Oracle America, Incorporated is organized under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Redwood Shores, California. Oracle Corporation is organized under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Austin, Texas. The Oracle entities are thus citizens of California, Texas, and/or Delaware for purposes of diversity jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

15. Each of the Individual Plaintiffs allegedly is a current or former New Jersey law enforcement officer, and is alleged currently to be “liv[ing]” or “working” in New Jersey:

- a. Plaintiff JANE DOE-1 is described as a police officer “working in Northern New Jersey.” Compl. ¶ 15.
- b. Plaintiff JANE DOE-2 is described as a correctional police officer who “lives in Northern New Jersey.” *Id.* ¶ 16.
- c. Plaintiff Edwin Maldonado is described as a member of the Plainfield, New Jersey police department. *Id.* ¶ 17.
- d. Plaintiffs Scott Maloney and Justyna Maloney are described as police officers “currently serving with the Rahway, New Jersey Police Department.” *Id.* ¶ 18.
- e. Plaintiff Patrick Colligan is described as a member of the Franklin Township police department in Somerset, New Jersey. *Id.* ¶ 22.
- f. Plaintiff Peter Andreyev is described as a veteran of the Point Pleasant, New Jersey police department, and current Executive Vice President of the New Jersey State Policemen’s Benevolent Association. *Id.* ¶ 23.
- g. William Sullivan is described as a veteran of the New Jersey Department of Corrections, and the President of New Jersey PBA Local 105, the labor union representing correctional police officers. *Id.* ¶ 24.

16. Further, under New Jersey law, “[e]very member of a police department and force shall be a resident of the State of New Jersey while serving in such position.” N.J.S.A. 40A:14-122.8.

17. Accordingly, each of the Individual Plaintiffs is a citizen of New Jersey.

18. The Complaint alleges that Atlas is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New Jersey. Compl. ¶ 25. Atlas purports to assert claims as an assignee on behalf of “approximately 19,627” covered persons under Daniel’s Law, i.e., the Unidentified Covered Persons. Atlas was created on April 27, 2021—soon after Daniel’s Law passed—for precisely this purpose—*i.e.*, as a litigation vehicle for the lawyers who have brought this lawsuit and others like it.

19. Atlas did not exist when Daniel’s Law was passed in November 2020, but it incorporated in Delaware just five months later. *See* Exhibit D. Then, in 2023, Genova Burns, LLC—one of the law firms representing Atlas in this litigation—registered as a lobbyist for Atlas in New Jersey and pushed for amendments to Daniel’s Law specifically to include an assignment provision, which was added to the statute on July 20, 2023. *See* Exhibit E. Atlas alleges that the Unidentified Covered Persons then assigned their claims to Atlas. *See* Compl. ¶ 26. Then, in order to prosecute the claims, Atlas registered to do business in New Jersey on

January 12, 2024,¹ and filed suit against the Oracle entities and hundreds of other companies less than a month later—with its lobbying counsel signing on as Plaintiffs’ litigation counsel.

20. The Complaint offers no plausible alternative explanation for why nearly 20,000 people would assign legal claims to Atlas (whether in whole or in part) that they purportedly have for compensatory and punitive damages against numerous companies. As described in the Complaint, Atlas is merely an “online platform, including an email service,” that sends opt-out requests to businesses on behalf of covered persons under Daniel’s Law. Compl. ¶¶ 31-33. There is no apparent legitimate reason why anyone—let alone nearly 20,000 people—would choose to give away their right to recover damages to such an entity, particularly if they have allegedly suffered some sort of harm for which compensation would be appropriate.

21. Certainly, there was no need for these individuals to assign their claims to Atlas or anyone else in order to bring a lawsuit. They each were entitled to bring suit individually in their own name, just like the Individual Plaintiffs did. Moreover, any of the Individual Plaintiffs or Unidentified Covered Persons also could have filed a putative class action complaint and sought to represent all affected individuals through the class action device, which does not require anyone to assign their rights

¹ See “Atlas Data Privacy Corporation,” Entity ID 0451071286; <https://www.njportal.com/DOR/BusinessNameSearch/Search/BusinessName>.

to a third party and instead allows each class member to fully retain the putative value of his or her own claim. Had such a class action complaint been brought, federal jurisdiction clearly would exist pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

22. Based on these considerations, and upon information and belief, the alleged assignment of approximately 20,000 individuals' claims to Atlas was done as part of an effort to avoid federal jurisdiction. Therefore, the citizenship of Atlas should be disregarded for purposes of determining diversity.

23. “A plaintiff may attempt to create or destroy diversity jurisdiction by making a transfer which is an assignment in name only. In either case, the plaintiff tampers with the jurisdiction of the court by artificially affecting it.” *Attorneys Trust v. Videotape Computer Products, Inc.*, 93 F.3d 593, 595 (9th Cir. 1996); *see also* Arthur R. Miller, 13F Fed. Prac. & Proc. Juris. § 3641 (3d ed. 2023) (“Wright & Miller”) (“[A] number of federal courts have refused to ignore the possibility that a plaintiff may have engaged in a collusive attempt to manipulate the forum for a particular lawsuit and have retained removed cases on the basis of diversity jurisdiction after they have inquired into the validity of a state law transaction.”).

24. Federal law also provides that “[a] district court shall not have jurisdiction of a civil action in which any party, by assignment or otherwise, has been improperly or collusively made or joined to invoke the jurisdiction of such

court.” 28 U.S.C. § 1359. Though Section 1359 applies to collusive attempts to *create* diversity jurisdiction, these “informing principles are much the same” when a plaintiff attempts to *destroy* diversity through a collusive assignment. *Attorneys Trust*, 93 F.3d at 595.² “Because of their similarity, assignments which destroy diversity and assignments which create diversity should be analyzed under the same standard; that is, the issue of whether the assignment as improperly or collusively made is to be resolved as a simple question of fact.” *Grassi*, 894 F.2d at 186 (affirming decision disregarding an entity’s citizenship when it had “no legitimate and independent interest in the litigation, but was simply providing litigation support services on a contingent fee arrangement at the behest of the appellants’ attorney”); *accord Attorneys Trust*, 93 F.3d at 598 (“[T]here is no more reason for federal courts to countenance destruction of jurisdiction by the use of straw parties than there is for them to countenance the creation of jurisdiction in that manner. . . . In either event, another party is deprived of a forum to which he would otherwise be entitled, and the jurisdiction which Congress conferred upon the federal courts is manipulated.”).³

² This standard applies to both complete and partial assignments. See *First National Bank in Sioux Falls for Sequoia Charitable Trust v. Warner Bros Entertainment, Inc.*, 2009 WL 10671378, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2009) (explaining that distinction between complete and partial assignments “is ultimately a non-starter because ‘even when there is a complete assignment, collusion may be found’ if ‘there is an excellent opportunity for manipulation’”) (*quoting Attorneys Trust*, 93 F.3d at 596-97).

³ See also *3BTech, Inc. v. Wang*, 534 F. Supp. 3d 973, 987 (N.D. Ind. 2021) (dismissing claim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction where plaintiff collusively assigned claim to diverse defendant in order to establish federal diversity jurisdiction); *NPD Mgmt. & Bldg. Servs., Inc. v. Geismar N.*

25. In assessing whether an assignee’s citizenship should be disregarded for purposes of diversity, courts are permitted to “look beyond the four corners of a complaint” and independently consider the “factual predicates . . . for [the court’s] subject matter jurisdiction.” *Erie Insurance Exchange v. Erie Indemnity Co.*, 68 F.4th 815, 820 (3d Cir. 2023); *Davis v. Wells Fargo*, 824 F.3d 333, 346 (3d Cir. 2016).

26. Here, Plaintiffs have improperly joined Atlas as a party to this action solely for the purpose of defeating federal jurisdiction — bringing what is effectively a makeshift proposed class action on behalf of approximately 20,000 New Jersey citizens through a collusive assignment to a Delaware corporation, designed to prevent removal of the action by other Delaware corporations. There is no other plausible legitimate reason to structure the claims—and the litigation as a whole—in such a convoluted manner. Atlas does not appear to have offices, do business in, or have any other ties to Delaware, and Plaintiffs are clearly using Atlas’ Delaware

Am., Inc., 2021 WL 5231870 (E.D. La. Nov. 10, 2021) (“[A] plaintiff may not make a ‘collusive’ partial assignment of its interests in the subject matter of litigation to destroy valid diversity jurisdiction and to prevent the removal of an action to federal court.”); *Cambridge Place Inv. Mgmt., Inc. v. Morgan Stanley & Co.*, 813 F. Supp. 2d 242, 244-45 (D. Mass. 2011) (concluding, after jurisdictional discovery, that assignments were collusive and disregarding assignments for purposes of determining diversity jurisdiction); *JMTR Enters., LLC v. Duchin*, 42 F. Supp. 2d 87, 93 (D. Mass. 1999) (ignoring citizenship of assignee who was assigned claims in an attempt to destroy diversity jurisdiction); *Picquet v. Amoco Production Co.*, 513 F. Supp. 938, 942-43 (1981) (same); *Renaissance Mktg., Inc. v. Monitronics Int’l, Inc.*, 606 F. Supp. 2d 201, 208 (D.P.R. 2009) (“District courts will not allow removal jurisdiction to be defeated by the plaintiff’s destruction of complete diversity of citizenship by the collusive or improper joinder of parties or the assignment of claims.”).

incorporation to defeat diversity and prevent removal to federal court. In such circumstances, the Court should disregard the citizenship of Atlas in determining whether complete diversity exists.

27. As noted above, the Oracle entities are citizens of California, Delaware, and/or Texas. Aside from Atlas, the Individual Plaintiffs and Unidentified Covered Parties are citizens of New Jersey; none is alleged to be a citizen of California, Delaware or Texas.

28. Accordingly, complete diversity of citizenship exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1).⁴

The Alleged Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$75,000

29. Based on the allegations of the Complaint, the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

30. For purposes of removal, the amount in controversy is first assessed by reviewing the allegations of the operative complaint. Where, as here, “the plaintiff’s

⁴ If the Court nevertheless still questions diversity of citizenship, it should—*before* ruling on any motion to remand—order discovery of Atlas related to the purported assignments of claims (such as the size of the interest assigned, whether the assignee had any interest in the matter before assignment, whether the assignor and assignee had separate counsel, whether the assignee’s attorney is controlling the litigation, the timing of the assignment, whether the assignment could be considered a sort of contingent fee arrangement, and whether there was a strong likelihood of prejudice against the defendants). *See Grassi*, 894 F.2d at 186 (describing factors to consider in assessing collusive assignment); *Cambridge Place*, 813 F. Supp. 2d at 244 (same); *NPD Management*, 2021 WL 5231870 at *4 (“[I]t is the reality of an assignment, not the term used to describe it, that courts should look to determine whether it was collusive.”).

complaint does not state the amount in controversy, the defendant[s'] notice of removal may do so.” *Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 84; *see also Erie Ins. Exch. v. Erie Indem. Co.*, 722 F.3d 154, 158 (3d Cir. 2013) (court considers allegations in both complaint and notice of removal). Evidentiary submissions are not required to establish the amount in controversy. *Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 84; *see also Yucis v. Sears Outlet Stores, LLC*, 813 Fed. App’x 780, 782 n.2 (3d Cir. 2020) (when “the plaintiff’s complaint does not include a specific monetary demand, the removing defendant need only ‘plausibl[y] alleg[e]’ the amount in controversy”) (alteration in original) (quoting *Dart Cherokee*, 574 U.S. at 89).

31. The Court need only find that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 for a single plaintiff in order to exercise jurisdiction over the entire action. As the Supreme Court has made clear, “where the other elements of [diversity] jurisdiction are present and at least one named plaintiff in the action satisfies the amount-in-controversy requirement, [28 U.S.C.] § 1367 does authorize supplemental jurisdiction over the claims of other plaintiffs in the same Article III case or controversy, even if those claims are for less than the jurisdictional amount specified in the statute setting forth the requirements for diversity jurisdiction.” *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Allapattah Servs., Inc.*, 545 U.S. 546, 549 (2005); *see also Burgess v. Bennet*, 2021 WL 1050313, at *5 n.9 (D.N.J. Mar. 19, 2021) (“[A]though these particular plaintiffs’ claims may not reach the amount in controversy, so long

as one plaintiff in this case satisfies the jurisdictional amount, this Court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining plaintiffs' claims.”).

32. Plaintiffs do not allege a specific dollar amount of damages in the Complaint but seek numerous forms of relief—including actual damages (not less than liquidated damages of at least \$1,000 “for each violation” of Daniel’s Law), punitive damages, temporary and permanent injunctive relief, litigation costs, attorneys’ fees, and both pre and post-judgment interest—based on the Oracle entities’ alleged failure to timely complete the suppression requests within the time period required by Daniel’s Law. These allegations are entirely without merit, and the Oracle entities deny any and all liability. For purposes of this Notice of Removal, however, taking Plaintiffs’ allegations as true and correct, the amount in controversy readily exceeds \$75,000.

33. At the outset, the \$75,000 threshold is easily satisfied by Atlas’s alleged claims. Atlas purports to assert claims on behalf of 19,627 covered persons under Daniel’s Law, each of whom claims at least \$1,000 “per violation” of the statute. Even taking the “minimum” amount by assuming a single “violation” per individual, the damages sought by Atlas alone total over \$19 million.

34. Even when putting aside Atlas’s claims, the “possible” amount in controversy for each of the Individual Plaintiffs exceeds \$75,000—only one of whom needs to exceed that threshold for the Court to exercise jurisdiction over the

entire action. Each Individual Plaintiff seeks (i) “actual damages, not less than the liquidated damages under Daniel’s Law, at ‘\$1,000 for each violation,’” (ii) “an additional amount in punitive damages, to be determined by the Court, for ‘willful noncompliance’ as allowed under Daniel’s Law,” (iii) “reasonable attorneys’ fees,” and (iv) “injunctive relief.” Compl., Prayer for Relief. Adding together potential statutory, actual, and punitive damages that the Complaint seeks, as well as the putative value of injunctive relief and attorneys’ fees, each Plaintiff has put more than \$75,000 in controversy.

35. As noted above, the Complaint seeks statutory damages of \$1,000 for “each violation” of Daniel’s Law. The Complaint does not specify the number of “violations” claimed but alleges that (i) protected information for the Individual Plaintiffs is “available or viewable within a searchable list or database” on websites allegedly owned by the Oracle entities (Compl. ¶ 61); and (ii) “each” failure to “cease the disclosure or re-disclosure” of that information “constitute[s] a separate violation under the law.” *Id.* ¶ 62. The Complaint thus appears to allege multiple violations for each of the Individual Plaintiffs. Were this theory accepted, the statutory damages alone could cross the \$75,000 threshold for each Individual Plaintiff.⁵

⁵ The Complaint does not explain its “per violation” theory of damages, *i.e.*, by specifying how many violations the Individual Plaintiffs claim due to the alleged “ongoing” exposure of their

36. Plaintiffs also seek actual damages and may try to seek recovery for the costs of measures they have allegedly taken for their personal safety, or for alleged anxiety or emotional distress. Such alleged damages would also contribute to the total amount of compensatory damages sought. *See, e.g., Yucis*, 813 Fed. App'x at 782 n.2 (holding that the plaintiff plausibly alleged more than \$75,000 in controversy based on allegations that she experienced “pain, suffering, embarrassment, and humiliation” as a result of sexual harassment, as well as incurred attorneys’ fees).

37. In addition to statutory and actual damages, the Complaint also seeks punitive damages for “willful noncompliance” with Daniel’s Law on behalf of each Individual Plaintiff. Compl., Prayer for Relief. In the Third Circuit, claims for punitive damages that are made in good faith “will generally [alone] satisfy the amount in controversy requirement because it cannot be stated to a legal certainty that the value of the plaintiff’s claim is below the statutory minimum.” *Huber v. Taylor*, 532 F.3d 237, 244 (3d Cir. 2008) (citation omitted); *see also Ifill v. CVS Pharmacy*, 2021 WL 486884, at *2 (D.N.J. Feb. 9, 2021) (denying motion to remand on grounds that the plaintiff’s request for punitive damages satisfied the amount in

personal information. The Oracle entities dispute any interpretation of Daniel’s Law that would allow a single plaintiff to recover statutory damages for multiple “violations” of the law. Nonetheless, because no court has ruled on the issue, the potential for additional violations per person should be considered in determining the amount in controversy. *See, e.g., Peatry v. Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.*, 393 F. Supp. 3d 766, 769-70 (N.D. Ill. 2019) (finding removal proper of a complaint asserting violations of the Illinois Biometric Privacy Act because plaintiff did not show that recoverable amount based on “per violation” theory was “legally impossible”).

controversy requirement, because even assuming a single-digit multiplier a plaintiff would only need to recover compensatory damages above \$7,500 to bring the total amount above \$75,000; *Valenta v. BI Inc.*, 2021 WL 7185785, at *5 (W.D. Pa. Oct. 8, 2021) (“Because Plaintiff’s request for punitive damages is appropriately made, this is generally sufficient to satisfy the amount in controversy.”)

38. Further, as a matter of New Jersey law, any plaintiff seeking punitive damages is entitled to request up to five times the liability found for compensatory damages “*or \$350,000, whichever is greater.*” N.J.S.A. 2A:15-5.14(b) (emphasis added). Thus, the mere fact that the Individual Plaintiffs are seeking punitive damages presumptively satisfies the \$75,000 jurisdictional amount for each of the Individual Plaintiffs. *See, e.g., Valenta*, 2021 WL 7185785, at *5 (“Because Plaintiff’s request for punitive damages is appropriately made, this is generally sufficient to satisfy the amount in controversy”).

39. The Complaint also seeks to recover the costs of suit, including “reasonable attorneys’ fees.” For the purposes of removal, the Third Circuit has held that in calculating the amount in controversy, courts “must consider potential attorneys’ fees” where they are recoverable under a statutory cause of action (as they are here). *Suber v. Chrysler Corp.*, 104 F.3d 578, 585 (3d Cir. 1997); *see also Venuto v. Atlantis Motor Grp., LLC*, 2017 WL 4570283, at *3 (D.N.J. Oct. 13, 2017) (noting that “reasonable attorneys’ fees . . . must be counted if they are available under New

Jersey state law” for “purposes of calculating the amount in controversy,” and denying motion to remand where it was “not a legal certainty that plaintiffs cannot recover more than \$75,000”).

40. A typical rule of thumb in the Third Circuit in calculating attorneys’ fees to determine the amount in controversy is 30 percent of the compensatory and/or punitive damages. *See, e.g., Rodriguez v. Burlington County Corrections Dept.*, 2015 WL 790521, at *2 (D.N.J. Feb. 25, 2015) (“The Third Circuit has noted that attorney’s fees can be estimated to be as high as 30% of the final judgment.”). As outlined above, the Complaint alleges compensatory damages and punitive damages above \$75,000, and increasing those damages by another 30 percent to account for attorneys’ fees only reinforces that the amount in controversy is satisfied.

41. Finally, the Individual Plaintiffs seek broad injunctive relief tied to the Oracle entities’ ongoing compliance with Daniel’s Law. In the Third Circuit, the value of injunctive relief may be considered in determining the amount in controversy and is measured by the “value of the interest sought to be protected by the equitable relief requested.” *Hunter v. Greenwood Trust Co.*, 856 F. Supp. 207, 219 (D.N.J. 1992); *In re Corestates Trust Fee Litig.*, 39 F.3d 61, 65 (3d Cir. 1994) (“[i]n injunctive actions, it is settled that the amount in controversy is measured . . . by the value to the plaintiff to conduct his business or personal affairs free from the activity sought to be enjoined”). Here, the interest the Complaint purports to protect

is the interest of the Individual Plaintiffs and the Unidentified Covered Persons in their physical safety and freedom from threats of harm. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 15-23 (alleging that each of the Individual Plaintiffs faces threats to their safety and/or threatening phone calls or text messages based on the disclosure of their home addresses and unpublished phone numbers). While the Oracle entities emphatically reject any allegation that they have engaged in conduct that has endangered anyone, the Individual Plaintiffs and Atlas would surely contend that the value of this interest exceeds \$75,000 for each of the Individual Plaintiffs and Unidentified Covered Persons.

42. Because the parties are completely diverse and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, the requirements of diversity jurisdiction are satisfied.

ALL PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS ARE SATSIFIED

43. **Removal is timely.** As noted above, the Complaint was served upon the Oracle entities on February 22, 2024. Accordingly, this Notice of Removal is timely under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) because it is being filed within 30 days of service. *See generally* *Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 354 (1999).

44. **Removal is to the proper court.** Because Plaintiffs' Complaint was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Bergen County, this district is the proper venue for this action upon removal, as it encompasses the location in which the

Complaint is currently pending in state court (i.e., Bergen County). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) (“any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending”).

45. **Rule 11.** This Notice of Removal is signed pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

46. **All pleadings and process are attached.** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), a true and correct copy of the Summons, Complaint, Notice of Service of Process, Requests for Production, Interrogatories, and other pleadings are attached hereto as Exhibits A, B, and C. Exhibits A, B, and C constitute all of the process, pleadings, and orders served on the Oracle entities to date in the state court action.

47. **Notice is being provided forthwith.** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), upon filing this Notice of Removal, the undersigned will promptly give written notice of such filing to Plaintiffs through their counsel of record and file a true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal and all documents attached hereto with the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Jersey, Bergen County.

WHEREFORE, the Oracle entities hereby remove the above-captioned action from the Superior Court, Bergen County and request that further proceedings be conducted in this Court as provided by law.

Dated: March 22, 2024

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

/s/ Kevin M. McDonough

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